

**No. XXXII.**

THE  
**African Repository,**

AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. III.**

**OCTOBER, 1827.**

**No. 8.**

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**Review.**

*Plea for the American Colonization Society, a Sermon preached in St. George's Church, N. York, on Sunday, July 9th, 1826. By the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., Rector of said Church.*

*Sermon preached in the 7th Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, at the United Meeting of Christians of different persuasions, to celebrate our National Independence, July 4th, 1825. By the Rev. James Patterson.*

*Sermon preached in behalf of the American Colonization Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Market street, N. York, July 10th, 1825. By William M. Murray, D. D.*

*Sermon in behalf of the American Colonization Society, preached at Harrisburg, (Penn.) July 9th, 1826. By the Rev. W. R. De Witt.*

*A Word for the Africans: a Sermon delivered in the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Newark, (N. J.) July 24, 1826. By the Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton.*

*A Discourse delivered at Northampton, (Mass.) on the Fourth of July, 1827. By the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague.*

*Sermon delivered at Springfield, before the Colonization Society of Hampden County, (Mass.) July 4th, 1827. By the Rev. Samuel Osgood.*

*Brief Exposition of the Views of the American Colonization Society, published under the direction of the Ohio State Colonization Society.*

*Reports of Auxiliary Societies.*

It is hardly necessary to adduce as evidence of the growing popularity of the cause of our Society, the recent publication of the pamphlets of which the titles appear above. Proofs are found of this, in the increased patronage afforded to our Journal; the multiplication of efficient Auxiliaries; and the more frequent and friendly expressions of interest in the newspapers and other periodicals of the country.

It is an agreeable consideration, however, that most of the Discourses mentioned at the head of this article, were delivered for the benefit of our Institution, on the Anniversary of our National Independence, or about that time; and that they thus bear testimony to the disposition (which now exists extensively, and will soon, we trust, universally) to associate charity towards our cause with the thankful and joyful recollections of that ever-memorable occasion. The consecration of that day upon which, with confidence in the favour of Heaven, we asserted our rights before the world, and proclaimed ourselves free, to purposes of religion and works of charity, is surely the most appropriate method of expressing our gratitude to God, and that, best adapted to secure to our Institutions his perpetual benediction. We rejoice that the Christian community is becoming sensible of this; and we especially rejoice that the charities of this occasion are intended to bless the children of Africa. We are animated by the hope, that at no very remote period, nearly every church in our land, will bring forward on that Anniversary, a liberal donation in aid of our enterprise; and that thus, the annual resources of the Society will be tenfold augmented. How interesting and noble an exhibition would thus be given of the generosity and magnanimity of our national character! Who that cherishes humane affections, and rejoices in the march of Christianity, would not be moved by the sublime spectacle of a great, free, and prosper-

ous nation stretching out its hand to succour the unfortunate and degraded, and transferring them from circumstances which forbid their improvement, and from a society which they injure, to a country which may reward their efforts, and be blessed, through their influence, with the Gospel? We estimate highly the exertions of the Clergy, in bringing forward so glorious an event, and we hail the appearance of numerous Discourses from their pens, in behalf of our Society, as a cheering indication that their aid will not be denied in the execution of our scheme.— Let them combine their energies, and exert their eloquence, and send abroad the influence of their opinions, and the whole nation will be excited to action, our country be relieved from its most oppressive evil, and Africa from the darkness in which she is enveloped.

We feel confident that the present is a favourable time for bringing the claims of our cause before the nation; and by the establishment of State Societies and subordinate Associations, to augment the funds and extend the influence of the Parent Institution. The Colony in Africa has surmounted the obstacles which were opposed to its progress; and now exhibits a degree of prosperity and promise, rarely if ever equalled in any similar settlement, and far exceeding the hopes of its most devoted friends. Thousands who have, we doubt not, withheld their aid from the work in which we are engaged, simply because they questioned the possibility of effecting it, need only, with the striking evidences of its practicableness, which now exist before their eyes, to have their attention steadily fixed upon the magnitude and importance of the design, to secure their best efforts for its execution.—Nor should the exertions of our friends be delayed for an hour. The late joyous tidings from Liberia should be followed up in their influences on the public mind with promptness and energy throughout the land. Let there be a *great* movement in behalf of the *great* cause of our Institution, among the patriotic and religious of the country. Let it not be forgotten that the work we have commenced, is “for a nation and an age.” We would especially address ourselves to the Clergy, and urge them to improve the opportunities and means with which *they* especially are favoured, in behalf of our enterprise, to press its claims upon the mind of the Church, and to

invoke the aid of Christians for effecting an object in which the interests of religion are so deeply involved. And here we beg leave to introduce the language of a highly respected Clergyman in South Carolina, and to express our hope that the spirit which it breathes will soon animate every Minister of Christ in our country. "I am exceedingly gratified to witness the growing success and prosperity of your Institution. It is a cause that must and assuredly will prosper. I wish I had a thousand dollars to afford to help it on." Let every Christian Minister in the United States feel thus, and the strength and resources of the nation will soon be applied to consummate a design, to the completion of which, any subordinate means are utterly inadequate.

Our limits will not permit us to make such extracts as we could desire from the valuable Discourses which suggested the preceding remarks. We regard the spirit which dictated them, as infinitely important to our country and to Africa; and though for every sentiment they contain we do not hold ourselves responsible, yet we trust that numerous other publications on the same subject, and of equal excellence, will be hereafter annually issued from the American press. We know not in what way, however, more appropriately to conclude these observations, than by the following passage from the last pages of the Rev. Mr. D'Witt's Sermon.

"Thanks be to God, he has heared the prayers of his servants, and answered them already in some measure. He has directed to the formation of the American Colonization Society; and secured in its behalf the warm approbation, the deep-felt Interest, and the vigorous exertions of many of our greatest, wisest and best men. Its popularity is continually gaining ground. It is beginning to claim the warm regards of our citizens from Maine to Florida. It has led the sable sons of Africa, redeemed and regenerated across the dark blue waters, and they have kissed with tears of rapture the soil of their forefathers. Its light has penetrated the gloom of Nigritia, and her sons have caught with joy the glory of its rising splendor. Already is it hailed as the 'bow of promise upon the portentous cloud that overhangs the destinies of America.'"

"Indulging this pleasing hope, what scenes of future glory rise to my view. The dark cloud, methinks, which hovered over my country and threatened her prosperity, has vanished. The stain which polluted her vestal robe is gone. The inconsistency which was affixed to her character

is done away. Over all her majestic and beautiful rivers, her towering mountains and her green fields, art has thrown its fascinating embellishments. Her political and civil institutions, based on the eternal principles of right, rise in beautiful symmetry and glory, and command the admiration of a world. Her citizens, all, all free, virtuous, happy. Glorious country! But rendered far more glorious by the God of heaven. Over her He has thrown the canopy of His love, and around her the wall of His protection. His beauty covers her as a robe. Her loveliness is his salvation. Hark! From unnumbered lips methinks I hear the voice of praise. O! it is the song of the redeemed. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to man." The winds of heaven waft it across the waters of the Atlantic to the shores of Africa; and the returning breeze bears its joyful response. I turn my eyesthither, and what do I behold? Degraded, oppressed, persecuted Africa has risen from the dust. Her chains are broken. No more does the slave ship hover around her coast. No more does the cruel white man hunt her children as the beasts of the forest. In the mysterious and wonder-working providence of God, her captive children have returned to her bosom, bearing with them the blessings of civilization and christianity. Now her ravaged and desolate plains, under the hand of cultivation are arrayed in the richest luxuriance and loaded with the fruits of the earth.— Her Bambouk and Benin, her Sego, Tombuctoo and Haoussa are crowded with an intelligent and enterprising population. On the bosom of her Senegal and Gambia, her Zaire and Niger floats her commerce. Her churches, her schools of science, and her halls of legislation meet the eye wherever it roams. The breeze, which comes fraught with fragrance from her groves of spice, bears to the listening ear the song of salvation from her redeemed sons. Now the names of her benefactors in the days of her degradation, are breathed in her poets' sweetest lays. Fathers teach their sons to revere their memory, and mothers learn their babes to lisp their names. Now the American Colonization Society is remembered with heartfelt gratitude, and the blessings of millions descend upon its patrons. These things shall be, for the mouth of the Lord hath said 'Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.'"

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## Settlements on the Gold Coast.

[Continued from page 173.]

### ELMINA.

About nine miles from Commenda, is situated the Castle of St. George Del Mina, the head quarters of the Dutch settle-

ments in this country, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold Coast. It is of a quadrangular form, surrounded with high walls, and, excepting some small saluting guns, mounted with brass ordnance.

*Elmina*, as it is commonly called, is seated on a peninsula, formed by a small river, which runs nearly parallel with the sea; over which is a bridge constructed of stone and wood. There are two passages leading into the castle; the principal one is from the town, where the castle is strengthened by a double ditch, over which are two draw-bridges; the other is adjoining the river, where is a small gate, at an elevation of about twelve feet, to which an ascent is formed by means of a step-ladder. This passage opens to a large yard, where the surveyor and his deputy have apartments, and the different artificers their workshops. As we proceed through another gate, and along a rampart, we arrive at the principal entrance, where, after passing over two draw-bridges, is a guard-room, wherein a sergeant's guard is continually in waiting. This opens to the interior of the building, in which is a spacious court, of the form of an oblong square: here the warehouse keeper has apartments and store-houses, and here too the soldiers parade. On ascending some steps on the left, two very long and light brass cannons may be observed on the right, which are used only on particular occasions. At the top of these steps is a portico, where two centinels do duty during the day. Passing through a narrow entrance, a flight of circular steps leads to a spacious hall, where complaints are examined and justice administered. Adjoining to this is another hall, where the governor and his officers dine. The private apartments allotted for the governor are commodious and airy, and in every respect suitable to his rank. The apartments of the officers are in general confined, and are deprived of a free admission of air, by the high walls which enclose them.

This castle was built by the Portuguese, who settled here in 1481. They likewise built a town, the houses of which were of stone, and a church. The present town is large, and remarkably dirty; some of the houses are built of stone, and are connected in a confused manner. The river, although small, will admit vessels of one hundred tons burthen at high water; and

they may load and unload under the walls of the castle; which is an important convenience, inasmuch as supplies may be thrown into the castle without much hazard on the event of an attack.

The Dutch made an easy conquest of this place in 1637, and, to strengthen themselves more securely, they built a fort on an eminence about musket-shot from the castle, and named it fort Conraadsburg, or St. Jago; which adds considerably to the strength of Elmina, and may be considered the key to it.

The castle of Elmina, and places contiguous to it, if we exclude the town, have the appearance of neatness and regularity. The garden, which is extensive, and usually kept well planted, affords an agreeable retirement, and is productive of much amusement and recreation to the officers.

There is a school established here for the education of children of both sexes, and of every distinction, supported by subscription; but of late years it has not been maintained on so extensive a scale as formerly. About half a mile from the castle, and on a line with the garden, there is a very decent burial-ground, in the centre of which is a neat and appropriate piece of architecture, designed as a repository for deceased officers of rank. Within the walls of the castle there is a chapel, in which divine worship is regularly performed.

The mode of living practised by the Dutch, appears to us more congenial to the climate than that used by the British, at least so far as relates to early dining, a free use of vegetables and fruits, less wine, and more exercise after dinner. They are extravagant in the use of tobacco.

The country about Elmina is for the most part open and flat; the soil is generally of a light kind, though in some places it is a heavy clay: about ten miles inland from Elmina, the soil is more uniform, with plenty of timber and water.

The inhabitants of Elmina consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as trade boys and servants: there are some wealthy men among them. There are likewise some respectable mulattoes here, who support a number of slaves, acquainted with the duties of a carpenter, a mason, and a blacksmith: indeed we may calculate that about one-tenth of the male population of Elmina are artificers. The inhabitants are divided into parties for

their mutual defence, called Companies; each company has its captain; and the whole is under the command of one man. The town is supposed to contain five thousand men, with double that number of women and children.

The trade of Elmina, anterior to the late disturbances, was brisk, and consisted of the staple articles of the country, slaves and gold; ivory was likewise brought here from the Warsaw and Dinkara countries; with which a communication was generally established.

Says Sir George Collier:

The Dutch Fort of Elmina is one of the best maintained on the line of coast: and since the death of the Dutch Governor-General, the miserable and short-sighted system of policy adopted by that officer, appears to have subsided. General Dandaels, it was believed, had engaged to furnish the Ashantees with every possible aid and assistance, short of entering into open alliance with the murderous chieftain of that country, against the Cape Coast and Fantee people.

The fort of Elmina is kept in excellent order, and is one of the very strongest along the whole line of coast: the guns are of the largest calibre, and many are brass. The small harbour is capable of receiving sloops and small craft; and a river enables the boats to land without beaching. I offer these remarks, lest I should have occasion to make any reference in comparison before I conclude.



### **Latest from Liberia.**

Despatches from the African Colony, up to the 28th of August, have just arrived at our Office. We present to our readers, the entire letter of the Colonial Agent, to the Board of Managers, with an humble and fervent prayer that it may be perused with candour, and awaken deep and appropriate reflections in the minds of the whole American People.

CALDWELL, MAY 20th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry to state that our fine Schooner Catherine, two days previous to the sailing of the "Doris," un-

fortunately went on shore, in attempting the passage of the bar, and was seriously injured before she could be brought off. But the injury done the schooner was but a small part of the misfortune. The accident obliged us to lay her up for repairs—which has to this hour deprived us of our only means of bringing up produce from the factories. I had depended on that produce to provision the ninety people on public allowance—as well as to meet more than one thousand dollars expense,—chiefly Carpenters' and Masons' wages,—incurred on the public buildings: it is amply sufficient—but I have been reduced to the necessity of buying provisions of trading vessels, and otherwise burdening the funds of the Society and United States, which it has ever been equally my wish, and my endeavour to spare.

My personal affliction, brought on by four hours' exposure to a heavy rain, in directing means for saving the schooner, has been of the severest kind. I was, in a few days after, seized with a most painful rheumatic fever, which came near depriving me of my life, and certainly was attended with more acute suffering, during the three weeks it continued, than I remember ever before to have endured in as many months. But thro' the mercy of God, whose goodness I desire most devoutly to acknowledge, I am now entirely recovered. To assist my convalescence, I was carried on board of the Schooner "Eclipse" of Philadelphia, then lying in our roads, on the 12th of July. The owner on the next day, determining to visit Sierra Leone and the rivers Pongas and Noonez, I sent on shore for my baggage, and remained on board.—We sailed on the 14th July—arrived at Sierra Leone on the 16th, and after visiting the "*Isles de Loss*," "Pongas," and "Noonez," returned to Montserado on the 8th of August—myself in good health.

Judging that my Journal may not be without use to the Board, I have transcribed, and shall forward it by the "Eclipse." On this tour, having the most ample leisure, and opportunity to collect information, I made it my object to do so; and hope that the Board will not think the time spent in vain.

During my stay at Sierra Leone, I began a correspondence with the Government of that Colony, in which my object was to pave the way to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two colonies, which has been interrupted by the late

restrictive system of the English Government, by which the commerce and trade of the United States are excluded from the British Colonies. Sierra Leone is reduced by these restrictions, not only to inconvenience, but to a state of suffering—having received from the United States, in American vessels, either directly, or through St. Mary's on the Gambia, her most important articles of trade, building materials and provisions. This source of supplies is now closed; and flour sells at \$25 by auction; Tobacco and other provisions proportionably high; and the inhabitants generally discover every proof of incurable dissatisfaction. These remarks will explain some parts of my last letter, in the correspondence above alluded to; and indeed explain one of my principal reasons for engaging in the correspondence at all.

But to return to our own Colony, and to the misfortune of the Schooner; I was satisfied that the accident was owing to no *gross* negligence on the part of the master or crew navigating her. During her last trip, the river had forced an outlet one mile above that at which the vessel ran out only five days before, and consequently this outlet had ceased to be practicable. But of this event, the crew was necessarily ignorant—nor, after she came in sight, could they be apprised of it till too late. She is now undergoing repairs—and will no doubt be ready for sea before the end of the rains.

The returns of our Health Officers a week ago, exhibit a less favourable state of the health of the Colonists, than is to be desired. It is as follows:—

"Affected with ulcerous sores, .....	21
" " bad eruptions of the country, .....	8
" " Agues and Fevers, .....	2
" " Debility, .....	2—33"

in a population of about 1000. For the 1st and 2d species of disorders, nothing like a specific, or indeed an effectual mode of treatment has been discovered—or if so, is it sufficiently known to be uniformly adopted and pursued. But such a remedy is a desideratum, of the very first importance to the Colony—and I should believe quite within the reach of the medical skill of the times. During the wet half of the year, the proportion of settlers above stated gives the number usually labouring under that one disorder. In the dry season, (and not before) most of them nearly or

quite recover. The only course of treatment we follow, is to keep the patient from too much action, and the sore well cleansed, and secured from the air—and regulate the diet. But, without a hospital no one of these ends can be accomplished—and it is not seldom that an ulcer proceeds, from this inattention on the part of the patient, from one degree of inveteracy to another, for a series of years. To render the calamity, to the Colony, the greater, three out of five of the afflicted are labouring persons—and most of them the heads of families, and when laid aside, leave their children to be supported at the public expense.—The cutaneous disorder (called from the African name) Crá-Crá, which prevails at all seasons, and often numbers a greater proportion than at present on the sick list, is infectious; but with cleanliness and the free use of sulphur, is often got over in a short time. In connexion with our disordered people, and their dependant families, we have lately directed our particular attention to another class of persons, who often require occasional aid, and are always liable to become a public charge. These are the *infirm and aged—poor widows—and single women; many of whom are encumbered with a number of children—and a few others, of all ages and both sexes*, too destitute of spirit and industry to set themselves profitably at work.

To provide effectually for all these different classes of persons an institution is founded, and just gone into operation, which we call the “Infirmery of Invalids for Liberia.” The spacious public buildings at Stockton Town, are now devoted to its use; and it promises more and greater advantages to the Colony, than any other single institution which it claims.

The ends to be accomplished by this Institution, in case it reaches the anticipated measure of success, of which I certainly indulge high hopes, are:

1. To secure the comfort of the diseased and sick:
2. To furnish them with constant, and regular medical attendance; which, in a diseased state, they cannot have:
3. To oblige them to such diet, exercise, or rest, and to the use of such remedies, as shall effect, in most cases, a speedy cure.
4. To put even the invalids of the Colony in a situation to support, either in part, or whole, themselves and their families—without burdening the public funds for either.

5. To provide an asylum, with the same advantages, for all the poor and otherwise helpless of the Colony.

6. Another good effect expected, is to train to regular habits of employing their time, and teach industry and skill, particularly in the little useful arts of domestic life, to many of the ignorant, slovenly, and slothful, of both sexes: and

7. We hope it may prove to the Colony at large, a Seminary of Manufactures.

In regard to persons undergoing their first seasoning in the Colony, it is no part of the plan of the Infirmary to admit them generally at first. But many particular cases, particularly of single, friendless, and aged persons—and of those whose disease takes a lingering form, and many others, will always be exceptions—and must be taken into the Institution—both for their own comfort and advantage, and to save the expense of supporting them out of it. The salutary effects of the Infirmary are already seen. Several, (not less than sixteen) who allowed themselves to bring their weekly complaints of indisposition and inability, to the store-keeper, and expect assistance, have found themselves abundantly able to provide for themselves—and lest they shall be *sent* to the Infirmary, have been as anxious to keep off from the sick and poor list, as they were before willing to be enrolled there.

Most of the “raw materials” for working up at the Infirmary are supplied by the liberated Africans. And we find the employment which this raw demand for such things furnishes them, most exactly adapted to their state of partial civilization—and provides not a few with the means of living more comfortably and respectably than before.

In fine, I must commend this infant Institution to the fostering notice of your Board—with an intimation that it may be very usefully remembered, in the future outfits of the Society for the Colony; we require *a good Soup Boiler—common Table Furniture—Tools for wood work—a little Bell—small Wheels*, at which lame patients may sit and spin cotton—and *a quantity of plain tin Lamps*; none of which can be made in the Infirmary, or in the Colony.

Dr. Peaco has not yet arrived—of whose sailing from Norfolk, to touch at Savannah on his way out, we had intelligence about

two months ago. His detention can hardly be accounted for by the supposition of contrary winds, or calms. We daily expect his arrival with 150 liberated Africans, for whom we have prospectively provided employment and places from the moment of their landing. As nothing is easier than, from the first, to make them support themselves, I am resolved so far as my agency goes, that they shall do it. It will be all the better for them; and let the funds thus saved, be spent to more useful purposes.

AUGUST 27th, 1827.

I had finished the last period, when a messenger from Montserado, announced the arrival of the Ship Norfolk, together with the distressing intelligence of Dr. Peaco's death.—Having gone down the river, I found Dr. Todsens ashore, and learnt that the Africans on board, were in good health. The Norfolk has had a passage of forty-one days from Savannah,—brings a very ample cargo of Lumber, Tobacco, and other stores for the Agency—but along with them, I receive a renewal of my appointment from the Secretary of the Navy, and express instructions not to blend the affairs of the United States agency, so far with those of the Colonization Society, as to use any of the provisions and stores of the first, for the sustenance of emigrants, sent out by, or attached to the last.

Of the 142 Africans delivered from this Ship into my hands, it may be interesting to the Board, as a proof of the extensive business and resources of their Colony to observe, that not more than twenty remain, even at this early date, (only seven days arrived,) a charge to the United States. Two-thirds of the whole number have situations in the families of the older settlers, for terms of from one to three years. The remainder are at service on wages, to be paid them at the year's end—when it is my intention to treat them in all respects as settlers, the natives of the United States, (*unless the Board shall in the interim, see fit to order differently,*) and assign them their lands, as to other emigrants.

I have, however, engaged to all who engage these people, whether as apprentices, or on service for wages, “materials for one suit of clothes, and one month's provisions, or its equivalent in tobacco, for as many as they take.”—And this trifling quan-

tity, forms the last object of expense to the United States, which, it is expected, will ever arise on their account.—And for this early relief, they are wholly indebted to appropriations made, however cautiously and sparingly, towards the Colony; the members of which, to repay the benefits received from the United States, thus take the burdens, which would, without them, still continue to press heavily; and fulfil the benevolent intention of the Government towards the re-captured Africans, in their most extensive sense.

The “Infirmery of Invalids” has gone into operation fully—and at present enjoys the kind and assiduous attention of Dr. Todsén, the United States’ Agent. It has, to-day, eighteen patients, (including five indigent women and children,) all afflicted with ulcers, or eruptions.

It is gratifying to report the progress of our Schools. They are all, as formerly stated, under Mr. George M’Gill; comprehended under one system: and afford instruction to every child—native and American—belonging to the Colony, all of whom *are obliged to be sent*. To defray the expense of carrying on the plan of instruction, besides the surplus fund remaining in the colonial treasury, after defraying the expenditures belonging to what are called in America, the “civil list,” and “judiciary;” a general subscription of the Colonists, raises 1400 dollars per annum; including a subscription of the Agent, on the part of the Colony, for 300 dollars. Of this sum of 300 dollars, I shall pay, at least one half in country produce, &c.; and should be glad of the consent of the Board, to draw, *if necessary* (I shall not, otherwise,) on their treasury, for the other half.—This system supports four very numerous schools—and pays our Librarian—whose annual allowance is fifty dollars.

Owing to the pressure of my innumerable duties at the present time, and the danger of too severe application so soon after a severe illness, I am obliged to defer for a few days, to be forwarded by the “Norfolk,” much detailed information, in part collected, but not quite prepared, to be sent by the “Eclipse.”

In regard to the Sesters—Our establishment there is on a much better footing than ever: and the indefinite extent of fertile territory connected with it, secured to, and in the quiet occupancy of the Colony, by a tenure which we have no reason to

expect will ever be disturbed, or controverted. Mr. Warner, with four colonists, assisted by native labourers, is carrying on successfully the public factory, and the public and private improvements, of that station. The temporary suspension of the factory last February, March, and April, led to a discovery of the extent of our influence with the people, and the strength of our hold upon the country, which possibly no other event could so fully have proved.

Our establishment and affairs on the St. John's, are in the same prosperous and even train, as at the date of my last advices. The factory is filled with valuable country produce—which we have not at present the means of bringing away. The Chiefs have lately given us a new proof of the sincerity of their engagements with the Colony—and of their determination to abandon forever the slave trade.

A French Slaver appeared off the river in June, with a small Schooner containing a valuable cargo. The Chiefs assured him that the country belonged to the Americans—that they were themselves under the protection of the Colony; and that, if he landed his cargo, he would forfeit, and lose it.—But one of their number, possessing more artifice than honesty, encouraged the Frenchman to bring his small vessel over the bar, and trust himself with his cargo. The Frenchman did both; but in entering the river, lost his rudder. Information was now sent to the Cape, with a request that a force might be despatched from the Colony, to seize vessel and cargo, for an invasion of our territory for unlawful purposes. I was absent—but the Vice Agent declined to comply with the request—but warned the chiefs of their solemn engagement to desist entirely from the slave trade. The vessel, in the extremity of distress, arrived at the Cape. No relief was afforded her; and she went ashore, and was lost. Her cargo is of course detained by the Chiefs, who accuse themselves of no breach of faith, under the circumstances of the case, in seizing it for their own use.

Junk has undergone no change. We have only to regret our want of larger vessels to justify the expectation which we have raised in the minds of the country Chiefs, by keeping up a brisker intercourse with the stations which they have ceded to us.

The Colonists are this evening convened to prepare an ad-

dress to their American brethren, agreeably to the wish intimated to them on the subject, in the last letters received from the Board. It may not be embellished with the exterior ornament of polished language. I fear it will suffer on account of the faults of composition; but one quality I know it will carry along for its recommendation—truth, and the honest sentiments of the people. It is the wish of a majority of our sensible settlers, that emigration may not be overdone—of some, that it may be suspended for a couple of years—that from a concentration of the industry of the Colony for that period, its institutions may acquire stability, and its foundations, solidity and strength. And there is a general dread felt of the consequences of too favourable an opinion of the state of the Colony getting ground in America. Certain I am that a majority of their number, will never concur in an address suspected of such a tendency. Whatever it proves to be, may its effects be useful.

The recent instructions which I have received from the Department of the Navy, have thrown a number of purchases, made of the “Eclipse,” upon the funds of the Society; for which my former instructions authorized me to draw on that Department. These I shall make, both in the present and every future instance, as light as possible—and believe it will be long before so expensive a year as the past shall recur.

I have made a requisition on the Navy Department, for 50,000 cypress, juniper, or yellow pine Shingles, to be sent out by your next charter. Should this requisition be declined, I beg the Board to send at least one half that quantity. Our African timber, though firm, is not durable—and roofs covered with African shingles, which are expensive, do not often outlast the third year—not unfrequently become useless in 12 or 20 months!—Covered with the shingles above named, they will remain good from eight to twelve years.

Being now apprised of the intention of the Board, to send out another company of emigrants, “early in Autumn,” we shall provide accordingly.

The Board may expect much more detailed accounts by the Ship Norfolk, which will sail about the middle of September, for America.—Meantime I desire generally to acknowledge the receipt of two several letters of instruction from the President

of the Board, by the ship, together with two emigrants, and ten barrels Beef, and ten barrels of Pork.

Respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your Servant.

J. ASHMUN.



## **The African Coast to the Windward of Liberia.**

*An unfinished Journal of a visit to the Windward, in November and December, 1826.*

MARCH 6th, 1827.

Hitherto the intercourse of the Colony has been chiefly with the tribes to the leeward of Cape Montserado. The character of these tribes, the nature of their pursuits, and the productions of their country, differing widely from those of the windward people, and inviting to the formation of commercial connexions with them, drew them at an early period into a very familiar relation with the Colony—which has suffered no interruption, up to the present time.

But while in the state of the windward tribes, there was nothing in these respects, to invite, there was much to repel our familiarity. They are distinguished from their Southern neighbours by an extreme jealousy of the interference of strangers, either in the country trade, in their territorial jurisdiction, or their civil affairs. The different orders of their people, originating in birth, office, and wealth, are more distinctly marked; and the rights of the superior grades are very proudly asserted, and maintained. These self-styled “gentlemen,” as a necessary incident of their condition, possess the political power of the country, and monopolize its trade. Their superior intelligence united with a thorough education in all the arts of deception practised in the African trade, render it extremely difficult for such as deal with them to gain a moderate profit on their barter—and quite possible for them to suffer very heavy losses. Believing themselves equal to the management of a wholesale trade, they make their advantage of this pretension, but poorly

sustained, to insist upon much higher prices for the produce of the country, than the small dealer. Many of them affect commercial connexions with mercantile houses in Europe; and, during the existence of the slave trade, received from France and the West Indies, frequent and valuable consignments.—The traders of the Colony, without much capital, or large vessels, and sustaining no connexion with capitalists, have found it little to their interest to extend their operations in this direction—and have accordingly declined it. Rice, cattle, and oil, are not produced in this quarter in sufficient abundance, always to subsist the natural population; and have never been reckoned among the articles of its regular trade. It can therefore supply the Colony with nothing for direct consumption, and little on which a profit can be realized in the exportation; and has consequently been but little cultivated. And so long as the slave trade supplied the artificial wants of the country, the people themselves were little disposed to invite the free intercourse of our Colonial traders, who, they well knew, would, from their sentiments, prove curious spies on all the operations of that traffic. But since the decline of that trade has threatened to dry up the principal source of their former wealth, the more discerning individuals of the country have become sensible of the necessity of exploring new ones. They have accordingly begun to task their domestic slaves, formerly serving as idle porters, guards, and watermen about their factories, with steady labour of a much more toilsome kind. Specimens of the timber, dye-woods and other natural productions of their country, have been produced, and great pains employed to ascertain their foreign value. With this view they have sought a commercial intercourse with Montserado—and invited the merchants of Sierra Leone to form with them connexions of the same nature. I had received during the last Rains, written applications from the Chiefs and principal trader of Cape Mount, the Gallinas, and intervening country, to admit them to certain privileges in their trade with the Colony, to which they had set up a variety of claims. Their applications, united with some other objects, were the occasion of a visit to their country, which I performed in November and December last.

It is not often in my power, while moving from place to place

in small and inconvenient, and till the present season, open boats, to keep a journal of my progress, which can with any satisfaction to the Board of Managers, be presented to them, without great additions. And in offering them the remarks of which my late trip to the Fy country furnished the occasion, I think it of no use to adopt a form which must sacrifice to the order of dates, the unity of nearly every subject I have occasion to mention.

The regular alternation of land and sea breezes, which suffers a suspension during the rains, returns shortly after their termination. They had already set in when I undertook this little excursion in the "Catharine" schooner, on the 24th of November. The rainy-season current of the coast, which always sets to the N. W. at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles an hour, remained and added about three knots to our vessel's way. This current, if not produced is certainly accelerated, and takes its uniform direction from the steady S. S. W. wind, which always blows upon this coast from May to October. Towards the last of this month, the daily land and sea breezes blowing, the first, about ten, and the last fourteen hours, in every twenty-four, and in opposite directions, succeed to the place of this wind. The sea breeze stands at no fixed point, but varies from S. S. W. to N. N. W., and as the season of the year in which it prevails, advances, I have remarked that its direction is always more Northerly than in November and December. The land breeze, at the same time, hauls round to a point, commonly between N. E. and N.;—so that for many days, and even weeks in succession, between January and May, the prevalent wind of the coast may be considered as a light breeze, balanced on the N. point, and veering just sufficiently, every day towards the East and West, to blow during the first twelve hours from the land, and during the last, from the water. Hence, it is of the utmost importance for the masters of vessels navigating this coast, to be apprised, that it may at all seasons of the year be descended with little difficulty: But that from the month of January to May, the progress of a vessel to the windward is always opposed by the wind and current; except when the former gives way, as it often does, to a dead calm. Descending from Goré to Cape Montserado, a fast sailing vessel often makes her passage in five

days. Between January and May, the return passage can hardly be accomplished in less than thirty. The same winds and currents prevail at the same season of the year, between Montserado and Cape Palmas.

The approach to Cape Mount, near the land, is subject to calms and sudden changes of the wind—both of which are caused by the elevation and particular form of the promontory, whence it derives its name. The mountain is from 800 to 1000 feet in height, and surrounded on three sides by the sea into which it projects. Vessels standing by, ought always to give this cape a birth of two to three leagues. At a smaller distance, they are sure to fall into the very strong currents which always set around its extremity, of which the direction depends at all seasons, more on the tides flowing in and out of the neighbouring rivers, than on any other cause, which I can discover. We found ourselves becalmed within twelve miles of the Mount, with just air sufficient to keep us from drifting on shore, until currented around it. When past the extreme point, we took the ordinary sea breeze, which had overshot us before; and were conveyed in thirty minutes to our anchorage: Krootown bearing S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile.

The Cape Mount beach, or ordinary landing place, is at nearly all seasons, esteemed safe for canoes—and through the dries, not dangerous to boats. It is, however, less sheltered than that of Montserado. The bar is too intricate and rough ever to be prudently attempted without a good native pilot. It is two miles to the Northward of the landing place on the beach, and would afford, even if safe, the means of a less commodious intercourse between vessels at anchor, and the interior, than can be had by landing on the beach, and re-embarking in the *Pissou River* at the nearest part; where it approaches the sea, within about one hundred yards.

Several peculiarities as regards the Fy people in a comparison of them with their leeward neighbours, occurred to me soon after landing at Cape Mount; and which, my subsequent intercourse with them rendered still more obvious. The first is that peculiar cast of character, induced by the general and serious profession of the Mahometan faith. In every village you perceive a lodge, for the reception of itinerant teachers of that re-

ligion, who, from a large proportion of their number coming out of the Mandingo country, generally take the name of "Mandingo teachers." These are a tall, slight-made race of men, whose prominent and sometimes fine features, are indicative of those superior intellectual endowments, by which they are distinguished—and, who commonly unite an uncommon urbanity of manners, with profound dissimulation. They carry every point with great address, and are distinguished, by their sobriety, perseverance, activity, and avarice, from the natives of this part of Africa. These strangers are always received with great respect, and often retained by opulent individuals of the country, as their priests and religious instructors for several years; but never relinquish the intention of returning ultimately to their native country, except when advanced, as they often are, to stations of dignity and power, in the different countries, where they may have taken up their residence. They certainly exercise great zeal and sagacity in the propagation of the doctrines of Mahometanism—and have but too extensively succeeded in proselyting to that religion, the most populous tribes of Western Africa. They never alarm the prejudices of the Pagan Africans by decrying their stupid superstitions: but substitute by the gentlest means, but with the utmost assiduity and perseverance, the doctrines, duties and worship of the Koran, in their place. They combine with their religious instructions a great variety of lessons in natural philosophy, geography and history. Seldom aiming, directly, at the conversion of persons of adult age, they confine their principal efforts to the instruction of the youth and children. These they teach to write the Arabic, in a fair character, and to read and understand the Koran and other books, of which they always possess several in manuscript. They are also trained to the daily repetition of the prayers and creeds of their religion, and to the observance and practice of its feasts, festivals, and oblations. The young thus come to be the advocates and instructors of this religion to their parents and elders, who, for the sake of the general improvement of their sons in knowledge and learning, having first been induced to tolerate, come at length, by an easy and natural transition, to embrace it. The sublime idea of one Supreme Deity—of the creation—of an universal providence—a general judgment, and

the consequent accountability of men for all their actions—with the awful prospect of an immortal existence, and eternal retribution—these stupendous truths, so agreeable to the rational nature of man, and which Paganism never taught or conceived, have a natural, and surprising influence to awaken the mind from the torpor of the savage state—to excite inquiry on all subjects of rational knowledge, and give to the whole character a new stamp of intellectuality and intelligence. And all these doctrines are retained in the religion of the Koran. But this faith has no power to regenerate the principles of the heart, nor to reform materially the life. It even sanctifies revenge, pride, deceit and cruelty, when the exciting object is an unbeliever. It commutes for a few self-imposed austerities of no moral value, the most profligate indulgence of some of the most dangerous appetites of human nature. Such are the characteristics of this false, but, to rude and unenlightened minds, most imposing system of religious faith and worship. It seems adapted in all its parts, to captivate the imaginations and affections of an ignorant and barbarous people. And its progress in this district of Africa, within the last twenty years has been proportionably rapid and extensive. Nearly the whole Fy nation\* is in some degree, under its influence: and in every large town there are to be found many, of whom are nearly all the Chiefs, that observe with minuteness the various austerities and ceremonies, which it enjoins. And they have borrowed its character.—More intelligent than their leeward neighbours, they are also more reserved, proud, conceited and selfish. The former practice deceit and fraud from motives of interest. The latter not only practise it from the same motives, but are prepared to justify the principle itself. But the general style of building, and furnishing their houses—the quality of their food, and the modes of dress indicate their decided superiority in point of taste and skill over the leeward tribes. The same superiority

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\* The Fy country limits the progress of Mahometan proselytism towards the South East. Few or none of the Deys, and none to the leeward, either profess this faith, or entertain its teachers. It is a singular circumstance, that our Colony occupies the point of separation between Mahometan and Pagan Africa, on the Western Coast!

was even more apparent in the comprehensiveness and acuteness of their political views, and their commercial transactions. Too proud to ask for presents like their Southern neighbours, they were far too selfish to decline them when offered. Ambition of power and consequence, is a vice which seldom discovers itself among the Bassa and Dey Tribes. None, there, except the hereditary Chiefs, pretend to the exercise of any discretion, scarcely of a private opinion, in matters belonging to the general state, or trade of their country. The common people on the first mention of such topics, remit them directly to the head of their tribe—and, in almost all cases, refrain from trade with a new customer, till the prices, weights, measures, &c. shall have been previously adjusted and published by their Chiefs. But differently, in the Fy nation. Every gentleman assumes the right of settling his own terms of trade—treats with neglect, and sometimes with contempt, the judgment and commands of his acknowledged superiors—criticises freely their measures, advice, and judgment—and they are nothing scrupulous in their trade, to form a private and *ex parte* arrangement, by which they may realize some advantage over the rest of their countrymen. It was even a matter of extreme difficulty, and the first case of the kind I have known in Africa, to ascertain with certainty, who were the rightful depositories of the power of the country, and in what proportions it was held by the different possessors.—Scandal is the trade of Western Africans. But on other parts of the coast, it is chiefly employed by the people of one tribe, to blacken the reputation of those of another. But here, as in other countries, which boasts a still superior degree of civilization, it finds out its most obnoxious objects nearer home, and poisons the very source of all neighbourly and kindred feeling. Envy and emulation appeared to reign in the bosoms of all whose circumstances gave them much to hope, or to dread, in the constant strife for superiority, in which they seemed to be warmly engaged with their neighbours. This state of society, can be traced to a very obvious cause. The natural wants of every family are few, and capable of being supplied without incurring any obligation to another. Hence each family exists in a state of independence, as regards all its neighbours—a state of society most unfriendly to that intercourse of kind and ne-

cessary offices, which alone can melt and cement into one body, the individual members of a state, or nation, however refined, however identified in situation, or limited in numbers.

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### **Simeon the aged Hottentot.**

The Rev. John Campbell, in a work recently published in England, gives the following account of a Hottentot in South Africa, now one hundred years old, if living, who was commonly known by the name of Old Simeon. He was converted under the missionary labours of the Rev. Mr. Pacalt. When Mr. Campbell first saw him, which was before his conversion, he asked him if he knew any thing about Jesus Christ? His answer was, "I know no more about any thing than a beast?" In 1819, on his second voyage to Africa, Mr. Campbell saw the old man again. "I found him," he says, "sitting alone in the house, deaf and blind with age. When they told him who I was, he instantly embraced me with both hands, while streams of tears ran down his sable cheeks. 'I have done,' said he, 'with the world now! I have done with the world now! I am waiting till Jesus Christ says to me, Come! I am just waiting till Jesus Christ says to me, come!'"

In his youthful days, he was the leader of every kind of iniquity. He was a great elephant and buffalo hunter, and had some wonderful escapes from the jaws of death. Once, while hunting, he fell under an elephant, who endeavoured to crush him to death; but he escaped. At another time, he was tossed into the air by a buffalo several times, and was severely bruised: the animal then fell down upon him; but he escaped with life. A few years ago, he was for some time, to appearance, dead; and was carried to his grave soon after, as is the custom in hot climates; but, while the people were in the act of throwing the earth over him, he revived, and soon entirely recovered. The second time Mr. Pacalt preached at Hooge Kraal, he went from the meeting rejoicing; and saying, that the Lord had raised him from the dead three times, that he might hear the Word of God, and believe in Jesus Christ, before he "died the fourth time."

He was baptized New Year's day, 1817, and was named Simeon. Mr. Pacalt told us that it was impossible to describe the old man's happiness on that occasion.—Heavenly joy had so filled his heart and strengthened his weak frame, that he appeared as lively as a youth, although ninety years of age. He said, "Now I am willing to die. Yes, I would rather die than live, that I may go and live forever and ever with my precious Saviour. Before, I was afraid to die: Oh yes, the thoughts of it made my heart to tremble; but I did not know God and Jesus Christ then. Now, I have no desire to live any longer. I am too old to be able to do any thing here on earth, in glorifying God my Saviour, or doing good to my fellow Hottentots. I served the devil upwards of eighty years, and was ready to go to everlasting fire; but, though a black Hottentot, through infinite mercy I shall go to everlasting happiness.—Wonderful love! Wonderful grace! Astonishing mercy!"

[*Christian Mirror.*

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### Testimony of Colonists.

The Rev. Lot Carey, a respectable coloured minister of the Baptist denomination, who has resided in the Colony from its origin, thus expresses his views in a letter to a gentleman in Richmond.

As it respects my coloured friends in Richmond, I feel for them very much indeed. But what can I do? I wrote to them individually as long as I found it was profitable to them, for I am no great scribe, and I found from answers which I received to my letters, that they had suffered through misinterpretation. I thought, therefore, that it was best to communicate to them through the "Board of Managers of the African Missionary Society," and I have done so for the last two years. Sir, I am confident that all the coloured people in your city will regret the loss of time when they are convinced of the great mistake that they labour under—for I am of the full belief, that you might go out into your streets and take a list of the names of the first hundred men that you saw and send them out, and in twenty-four hours after they arrived in Monrovia there would not be one found among them that would be willing to return to America, unless you should chance to fall upon one that ought not to walk at large in any place.

Mr. FRANCIS DEVANY, formerly of Philadelphia, writes,

"I have enclosed a check to your order on the Branch Bank of the United States, payable in Washington, for ten dollars, the price of the National Intelligencer, the numbers of which I will thank you to forward when it is convenient. We are all going on with some elegant improvements on our farms, and with no less than six elegant mansions, principally stone buildings, which no one would have thought could have been erected here in so short a time, as since your departure from Liberia. Monrovia looks now like many little towns in America, with nice stone or frame buildings, well painted or white-washed, and can be seen to a considerable distance from sea, and I must say, is as happy a little community as any town you will find of its size in America or Europe."

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### ***Aux. Col. Society of Maryland.***

We have perused with high satisfaction, the published proceedings of a meeting held in Baltimore, on the 17th, for the purpose of reviving and re-organizing the Auxiliary State Colonization Society. The Hon. Judge Brice was called to the chair, and C. C. Harper, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then adopted.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to revive the Maryland Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That there be published an Address to the friends of African Colonization, setting forth the history, prospects and advantages of the scheme.

*Resolved*, That the following Constitution be adopted.

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be officers of the Maryland Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary; and that a copy of them be sent to each of the officers, and such other persons as the Chairman may think proper.

We regret, that it is impossible for us at this time, to lay before our readers, some extracts from the excellent address which accompanies the statement of these proceedings. For such an appeal, the public sentiment of Maryland is prepared. We indulge the highest hopes, from the existence and character of this Society. The following are its

## OFFICERS.

Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, *President.*

*Vice-Presidents.*

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp,	William Barroll,
Gen. Samuel Smith,	Joseph Kent,
Roger B. Taney,	Joseph E. Muse,
Luke Tiernan,	Thomas James Bullitt,
Dr. James Steuart,	Daniel Martin,
Robert Oliver,	Anthony Banning,
Isaac McKim,	Wm. H. Tilghman,
Col. Maynadier,	J. T. Chase,
Robert H. Goldsborough,	A. C. Magruder,
Charles Goldsborough,	John Brewer,
James H. McCulloh,	James Murray,
Philip E. Thomas,	John Leeds Kerr,
Robert Gilmor,	Daniel Murray,
Hezekiah Niles,	J. J. Speed,
John Grahame,	Samuel Sterett.
Richard T. Earle,	

*Board of Managers.*

Rev. Dr. Henshaw,	Thomas Armstrong,
Rev. Mr. Nevins,	Wm. Wilkins,
Rev. Mr. Waugh,	Hugh McElderry,
Rev. Mr. Breckenridge,	Wm. Gwynn,
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,	Richard H. Douglas,
Rev. Dr. Kurtz,	Thomas Ellicott,
Rev. Mr. Hanson,	Dr. Richard Steuart,
Rev. Mr. Finlay,	Nathaniel Williams,
Peter Hoffman,	Richard Gill,
Col. Benjamin C. Howard,	Edward Kemp,
Gen. Geo. H. Steuart,	Richard B. Magruder,
Col. William Steuart,	Upton S. Heath,
Robert Armstrong,	Charles S. Walsh,
Col. John Berry,	Francis H. Davidge,
Thomas Kelso,	Joseph Cushing,
Jacob I. Cohen,	Fielder Israel,
Dr. P. Macaulay,	Tilghman Brice,
Solomon Etting,	Edmund Didier,
D. E. G. Edrington,	Dr. Eli Ayres,
Wm. Bose,	Wm. R. Adair.

John Hoffman, *Treasurer.*

Edward J. Coale, *Secretary.*

James Bryan, *Asst. Sec'y.*

*Agency.*

Hon. Judge Brice, *Chairman.*

John H. B. Latrobe,

John I. Lloyd,

Charles Howard,

Charles C. Harper, *Secretary.*

### Auxiliary Society of Stark County, Ohio.

A number of the citizens of Stark County, in pursuance of public notice, met at the Court-house, in Canton, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Society, Auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society. The meeting was called to order, by appointing SAMUEL COULTER, Sen. *Chairman*, and ALLURED PLIMPTON, *Secretary*.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That a Society be formed in Stark county, Auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

After the adoption of a Constitution,

On motion, the following officers were elected:

James Hazlett, *President*.

Jacob Rex, and } *Vice-Presidents*.  
Rev. N. Folsom, }

John Sala, } *Managers*.  
Wm. W. Laird, }  
Joseph Parker, & }  
Samuel Coulter, }

Rev. J. B. Morrow, *Rec. Secretary*.

John Saxton, *Corresponding Secretary*.

James Gaff, Jr. *Treasurer*.

[Ohio Repository.]

### Resolution of the Lutheran Synod.

MIFFLIN, OCTOBER 7, 1827.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of West Pennsylvania, at Mifflin, Sept. 30th, 1827, the Synod

*Resolved*, That this Synod highly approve of the institution and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and most earnestly recommend its interests and advancement to the prayers and patronage of all the Churches under their care.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

(Signed)

J. GEO. SCHMUKER,

*Prest. of the Ev. Luth. Synod of West Pennsylvania.*

W. SCHULTZE, *Secretary*.

## Mission to Africa.

We have long regarded the establishment of a Mission at Liberia, as an object of the very first importance. Our opinion on this subject, has been confirmed by the representations of the Colonial Agent. Through the faithful, energetic, and persevering exertions of Christian Ministers only, can the moral interests of the Colony be secured and advanced; and upon these alone, can we rely for the civilization and conversion of the African tribes. We hail, then, the movements of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on this subject, as cheering omens of good to our Colony and to Africa. We select the following from the interesting account of the proceedings of this Board at its late meeting, as given in the N. York Observer.

*Mission to Africa.*—A Committee on the subject, reported that it was the duty of the Board, as the almoners of the public charity, to take immediate and decisive measures for the establishment of a Mission on some part of the Continent of Africa. This report was adopted: and the Prudential Committee were enjoined forthwith to institute such means as they might deem sufficient, for carrying this object into effect.

*Means of extending the operations of the Board.*—It was apparent to all who attended the deliberations of the Board, that its members had come together with a spirit of Christian enterprise which was new even to themselves. When the subject was brought forward of sending a Mission to Africa, the feeling of approbation was universal. A discussion ensued, which brought into view, not only the wants of that injured country, but of the whole heathen world. All seemed convinced that the time was come for new and extraordinary efforts. A thoughtless multitude may call it weakness, and perhaps fanaticism: but those who have felt the bitterness of sin, and the joys of salvation by a Redeemer, will know how to appreciate their motives, when we say that the moral wretchedness of so many millions of their fellow-men, was not contemplated without emotions too big for utterance. But they felt that the work was too great for man, and that they needed wisdom from above. Saturday evening was set apart for the special purpose of supplicating the guidance and blessing of Him who gave it as his last command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." On assembling at the beginning of another week, it was found that no loss of interest had been experienced by the intervention of the Sabbath. Appeals were made which will not be forgotten, when the lips that uttered them shall be silent in death.

## Intelligence.

The Brig Doris is expected to sail from Baltimore, for Liberia, about the 1st of November, with from eighty to one hundred emigrants. Should the funds of the Society justify it, another expedition, with emigrants principally from North Carolina, will be despatched in the course of a few weeks. The Society of Friends in North Carolina, have liberally offered \$230 towards the purchase of a vessel for the Society; and we trust their example will be imitated, and that our remarks on the subject, in our last number, will not be forgotten.

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*Blacks & Mulattoes.*—On the 14th April, 70 of this description of persons emigrated into and settled within Lawrence county. They were a part of a stock of slaves emancipated by the last will of a Mr. Ward, late of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. These unfortunate creatures have little or no property of value—many of them ragged and dirty. It was expected that such a number together, in such condition would hardly, in Ohio, find a place where to lay their heads; yet so far from meeting with obstacles, facilities to settlements were extended to them. All of them have found places, and many of them have already obtained security as the law requires; and probably the balance will, within twenty days. The writer of this note would censure none for acts of kindness to this unfortunate class of persons—yet, as he regards the moral character and welfare of society, he cannot view these rapid accessions without some degree of alarm.

[*Ohio State Journal.*]

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*Something New.*—The militia company in Nottingham West, N. H. at a late company training, retired for an hour into the Meeting House, where an address was delivered on the enslaved Africans; after which a contribution was taken, and the company unanimously resolved itself into an Auxiliary to the N. H. Colonization Society.—*Repository & Observer.*

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The Governments of Portugal and the Brazils have agreed to abolish the slave trade throughout their dominions; the former immediately, and the latter at the end of three years from March, 1827.

A Sierra Leone paper, of Feb. 1st states, the Brazilian Invincible was lately captured with 440 human beings on board, 186 of whom died, before the vessel reached Sierra Leone!—The same vessel carried off slaves in the previous voyage! And yet, it is said, that the slave trade is nearly abolished!

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*Major Laing.*—The report of the death of Major Laing, the celebrated traveller in Africa, is contradicted on the authority of letters from the English consul at Tripoli. It is said that Laing and Clapperton have met at Timbuctoo, and are quietly living there.—*African Observer.*

## Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 20th September, to  
24th October, 1827, inclusive.*

From John McPhail, Esq. of Norfolk, for the following collections:

In the Methodist Church, Portsmouth, \$17

Do. Norfolk, 10 82

\$27 82

Collection in Upper Marshbreck and Great Conowago, Penn. per

Rev. D. M'Cononghy, ..... 15

Do. by Rev. W. D. Paisley, Jamestown, N. C. per David  
Lindsley, Esq. .... 20

Do. by Rev. Geo. Janvier, at Pitts Grove, Salem Co. N. J. 15

Do. in Rev. E. Allen's church, (Presbyterian) Wantage, N. J. 8

Do. in 2d Presbyterian Church, Newark, (N. J.) Rev. P. C.  
Hay, ..... 22

Do. in Methodist Ch., Centreville, Md. by Rev. Isaac Moore, 10

Do. in Rev. Obed. Jennings' Church, Washington, Pa. .... 14

Do. in Bethlehem, N. York, per J. W. Robbins, ..... 6 12

Do. in Presbyterian Church, Northumberland, Pa., per Mrs.  
Nourse, ..... 10

Auxiliary Society, Lexington & Fayette, Ky., per J. Harper, Esq. 217 98

Do. Richmond & Manchester, Va. per B. Brand, Esq. 107

Do. Berkely County, Va. per J. R. Wilson, Esq. Tr. 50

Do. Vermont, per J. Loomis, Esq. Tr. \$250

Deduct expense of collection, 63

249 37

Do. Rockingham, Va. per J. W. Hardesty, Esq. Tr. 30

Do. Charlottesville, Va. per Jos. B. Carr, Esq. Tr. 15

Obed. Waite, Esq. Winchester, Va. for the following subscriptions:

At Masonic celebration of St. John's day, Winchester, \$21 62

Protestant Episcopal Church, ..... 12 37

New Presbyterian do. .... 8 62

Chapel Congregation of Episcopal Church, Frederick

Parish, Va. .... 45 02

Subscriptions and donations, ..... 39 37

127

Rev. Jos. Rowan, for following collections, viz:

Fredericktown, Md. \$4 40

Westminster, „ 6 20

10 60

Carried forward, \$954 89

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$954 89
Wm. Hank, Fincastle, Va. ....	15		
A Friend, .....	8		
Repository, .....	62		
Jas. Williamson, Roxbury, N. C. ....	2		
Miss Ann H. Inglis, Hagerstown, Md. ....	1		
Manumission Society, N. C. per Nathan Mendenhall, Treasurer, .	20		
S. Sapping, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. as follows, viz.			
Collection in 2d Presbyterian Church,	\$10		
Donations and subscriptions, .....	80		
		90	
Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, per collections in New England, 400			
among which were the following:*			
From Rev. Kiah Bailey, Greensborough, Vt. ....	\$1		
From First Church in Dedham, by the hand of Geo. N.			
Guild, collected 4th July, .....	20		
From Rev. J. Goffe, Millbury, contrib. July 4th, .....	38 25		
From Miss Hannah Goodell, Millbury, .....	20		
From the Congregational Society in Sumner, Me. by Rev.			
Samuel Sewall, .....	4		
From Rev. J. Lee, Otis, .....	1 25		
From Mr. Archer, Salem, contributed by his Pupils, ...	4 03		
From Northampton, collected July 4th, .....	80 56		
A chest of Clothing, given by Mr. Wm. B. Bradford.			
Dr. Peachy Harrison, of Rockingham County, Va. for one year's			
subscription to the African Repository, .....	2		
Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick County, Va. per a legacy by Miss			
Lucy Meade, .....	950		
Wm. B. Page, .....	5		
A young Friend, .....	50		
Another Friend, .....	50		
Do. ....	1		
W. H. Robbins, Esq. of Cheraw, S. C. ....	5		
Capt. W. P. Matthews,† of Baltimore, .....	3		
			<u>\$2,519 89</u>

\* The other donations, making up the whole amount remitted by Mr. Tappan, we understand to have been published in the Boston Recorder; but we have not been able to find a notice of them.

† Capt. Matthews also incurred expenses for the Society, amounting to two dollars, for which he made no charge.



**All communications relating to the African Repository, whether for insertion, requesting the work, or discontinuing it, should be *directed* to R. R GURLEY, the Editor, and Secretary of A. C. S.**

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**☞ A number of Copies of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Annual Reports, are on hand, and will be sent to any Individuals, who may apply for them to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary.**